

Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

Claim 1. (currently amended) A hard coat film comprising a substrate film and a hard coat layer disposed on at least ~~on~~ one face of the substrate film, wherein the hard coat layer ~~comprises~~ has a thickness of 2 to 20 μ m and is formed by applying a coating fluid comprising 100 parts by weight of (A) a resin of an ionizing radiation curing type and 0.1 to 10 parts by weight of (B) a nonionic surfactant having a HLB of 2 to 15, to at least one face of the substrate film to form a coating layer and curing the coating layer with an ionizing radiation.

Claim 2. (canceled)

Claim 3. (currently amended) ~~[[A]]~~ The hard coat film according to Claim 1, wherein the nonionic surfactant of component (B) in the hard coat layer is an ester of a fatty acid.

Claim 4. (canceled)

Claim 5. (currently amended) [[A]] The hard coat film according to Claim 1, wherein the hard coat layer comprises fine particles having an average diameter of 0.1 to 10 μm in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type of component (A).

Claim 6. (canceled)

Claim 7. (currently amended) [[A]] The hard coat film according to Claim 3, wherein the hard coat layer comprises fine particles having an average diameter of 0.1 to 10 μm in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type of component (A).

Claim 8. (canceled)

Claim 9. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 3, wherein the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of

(a) a photopolymerizable polyfunctional acrylate selected from the group consisting of 1,4-butanediol di(meth)acrylate, 1,6-hexanediol di(meth)acrylate, neopentyl glycol di(meth)acrylate, polyethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, neopentyl glycol adipate di(meth)acrylate, neopentyl glycol hydroxypivalate di(meth)acrylate, dicyclopentanyl di(meth)acrylate, dicyclopentenyl di(meth)acrylate modified with caprolactone, di(meth)acrylate of phosphoric acid modified with ethylene oxide, cyclohexyl di(meth)acrylate substituted with an allyl group, isocyanurate di(meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane tri-(meth)acrylate, dipentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate, dipentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate modified with propionic acid, pentaerythritol tri(meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate modified with propionic acid oxide, tris(acryloxyethyl) isocyanurate, dipentaerythritol penta(meth)acrylate modified with propionic acid, dipentaerythritol hexa(meth)acrylate and dipentaerythritol hexa(meth)acrylate modified with caprolactone; and

(b) a photopolymerizable prepolymer selected from the group consisting of

(i) a prepolymer of a radical polymerization type selected from the group consisting of a polyester acrylate-based prepolymer, an epoxyacrylate-based prepolymer, a urethane acrylate-based prepolymer and a polyol acrylate-based prepolymer, and

(ii) a prepolymer of a cationic polymerization type selected from the group consisting of a compound obtained by epoxidation of at least one of a bisphenol resin and a novolak resin with epichlorohydrin and a compound obtained by oxidation of a linear olefin compound and a cyclic olefin compound with a peroxide.

Claim 10. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 9, wherein the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type is at least one prepolymer of a radical polymerization type selected from the group consisting of a polyester acrylate-based prepolymer, an epoxyacrylate-based prepolymer, a urethane acrylate-based prepolymer and a polyol acrylate-based prepolymer.

Claim 11. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 10, wherein the nonionic surfactant is an ester of a fatty acid which is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of

(a) an ester of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol monostearate, propylene glycol monolaurate, diethylene glycol monostearate, diethylene glycol monolaurate, glycerol monostearate, sorbitane sesquioleate, sorbitane monooleate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitane monopalmitate and sorbitane monolaurate, and

(b) an ester of a fatty acid to which a polyoxyalkylene group is added, which is selected from the group consisting of castor oil cured with polyoxyethylene, polyoxyethyleneglycerol, monostearate, polyoxyethylene(4)sorbitane, monostearate, polyoxyethylene(20)sorbitane, monostearate, polyoxyethylene(4)sorbitane tristearate, polyoxyethylene(5)sorbitane monooleate, polyoxyethylene(5)sorbitane monooleate, polyoxyethylene(20)sorbitane trioleate, polyoxyethylene(4)sorbitane monolaurate, polyoxyethylene glycol 400 monooleate, polyoxyethylene glycol 400 monostearate, polyethylene glycol 400 monolaurate and polyoxyethylene(4) sorbitane monolaurate.

Claim 12. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 11, wherein the ester of a fatty acid is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of castor oil cured with polyoxyethylene and polyoxyethyleneglycerol monostearate.

Claim 13. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 1, wherein the nonionic surfactant of component (B) in the hard coat layer is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene cholesteryl ether and polyoxyethylenedecyl tetradecyl ether.

Claim 14. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 12, wherein the hard coat layer comprises fine particles having an average diameter of 0.1 to 10 μm in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type of component (A).

Claim 15. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 13, wherein the hard coat layer comprises fine particles having an average diameter of 0.1 to 10 μm in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts

by weight per 100 parts by weight of the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type of component (A).

Claim 16. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 12, wherein the nonionic surfactant (B) has a HLB of 4 to 14.

Claim 17. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 16, wherein the hard coat layer comprises fine particles having an average diameter of 0.1 to 10 μm in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the resin of an ionizing radiation curing type of component (A).

Claim 18. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 13, wherein the nonionic surfactant (B), has a HLB of 4 to 14.

Claim 19. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 12, wherein the substrate film has a thickness of 20 to 300 μm .

Claim 20. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 13, wherein the substrate film has a thickness of 20 to 300 μm .

Claim 21. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 19, wherein the substrate film is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene terephthalate film, a polycarbonate film and a norbornene-based polymer film.

Claim 22. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 20, wherein the substrate film is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene terephthalate film, a polycarbonate film and a norbornene-based polymer film.

Claim 23. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 21, wherein the substrate film is a polyethylene terephthalate film.

Claim 24. (new) The hard coat film according to Claim 22, wherein the substrate film is a polyethylene terephthalate film.